

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL. V.

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

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1855-1f

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Descriptions, Constantly on hand and large
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AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.



BRITISH, MASS., 20th June, 1856.

Dr. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say

that the best remedy I have ever found for

Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the

most common symptoms of winter disease is

CHERRY PECTORAL. Its constant use in

my practice and my family for the last

ten years has shown it to possess supe-

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THE YEOMAN:

Published Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & COMPANY.

S. I. M. MAJOR.....Editor.

FRANKFORT:

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1858.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,

RANKIN R. REVILL,

OF OWEN.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE,

WILLIAM PATTIE.

FOR SHERIFF.

W. S. DEHONEY.

FOR JAILER.

JOHN J. SMITHER.

COUNTY ATTORNEY.

E. A. W. ROBERTS.

FOR CORONER.

H. S. MOORE.

FOR ASSESSOR.

PETER JETT.

FOR SURVEYOR.

W. F. GRAHAM.

The New Orleans Vigilance Committee.

For a year the city of New Orleans has been under the control of a reckless gang of scoundrels as were ever placed in office by the Know-Nothing party. Human life in that city has for a year been at the mercy of the caprices and whims of the ruffians who, have murdered and pillaged, unrestrained and unrestrained by the Know-Nothing officials. Law has been a farce, and like Louisville, Baltimore, and all other cities under Know-Nothing despotism, New Orleans has been under a reign of terror, and a disgrace to the United States.

Many of the citizens becoming tired of this state of affairs, determined to take the matter into their own hands and rid the city of the ruffians who infested it, and who pursued their nefarious calling under Know Nothing protection—Accordingly, on the night of the second inst., a Vigilance Committee took possession of the Arsenal and of the city prisons. On the following morning the committee issued the following card:

Citizens of New Orleans:

After years' disorder, outrage, and unfeigned assassination, the people, unable and unwilling either to bow down in unresisting submission to a set of ruffians, or to abandon the city in which their business, their social sympathies, and their affections cluster, have at length risen in their might, have quietly taken possession of the arsenals and buildings in Jackson Square, and have established there the heads quarter of a vigilance committee, pledging each to the other to maintain the rights inviolable of every peaceful and law-abiding citizen, restore public order, abate crime, and expel or punish, as they may determine, such notorious robbers and assassins as the arm of the law has, either from the infidelity of its public servants, or the inefficiency of the laws themselves, left whip of justice. For the present the ordinary machinery of police justice is suspended, the Mayor and the Recorders, we demand, yielding up the power they confess the inability to exercise for the preservation of the public peace, and the preservation of property, and the vigilance committee will, therefore, provisionally act in their stead, administering to each and every malefactor the punishment due to his crimes, without heat, prejudice, or political bias.

All citizens who have sympathies with the movement, and who think the time has come when New Orleans shall be preserved like all other well-ordered and civilized communities, will report themselves without delay at the principal office, when the character of this movement will be explained, and the determination of the people fully known. All has been done noiselessly thus far—all will continue noiselessly, dispassionately and justly—but the ruffians who have dyed our streets in the gore of unarmed citizens and spread terror among the peaceable, orderly and well-disposed, must leave or perish. So the people have determined. "Vox populi," "Vox dei."

The committee was composed of men of both political parties, who united for the objects express in the foregoing card. The Louisville Journal, however, wrote a column to prove that it was a Democratic movement, intended to effect the municipal election which was to take place on the following Monday. The absurdity of this assumption was fully manifested on the day of the election, when the Vigilance Committee were so far from desiring or attempting to control the city election, that many of them did not even vote. A Know Nothing Mayor was elected on Monday, but the Vigilance Committee still maintained their organization, and express their determination to punish old offenders and protect the city from new outrages.

We are far from advocating mob law, and do not desire to be considered the apologist of mobs. But this is something more than a mob; it is a revolution; it is the spontaneous uprising of an outraged and insulted community; it is the righteous determination of an abused people, to put down mob-law and ruffianism, exercised under color of law; it is the legitimate fruit of the Know Nothing party. We have ever contended that a secret, sworn and proscriptive political party was subversive of our social institutions, and events have borne us out in our statements. A faction like the Know Nothing party, that ever attains and maintains its power by fraud and ruffianism, cannot long remain in power in a community where the people have a love of liberty and a sense of justice, without producing rebellion and civil war. Baltimore, Louisville and New Orleans are three cities under Know Nothing misrule. Look at them. Their mode of electing their officers, their manner of keeping in power, and the effect of their administration are exactly similar in the three cities. It is worthy of remark and shows most conclusively, that ruffianism and bullyism are component parts of Know Nothing policy, and not incident thereto. We think that Know Nothingism has been on exhibition long enough to convince people of that fact. Those who have watched the history of this disgraceful faction, cannot be in doubt as to its intentions, or surprised at its disastrous results.

E. A. THOMPSON, lawyer of Cincinnati, has been arrested upon a charge of perjury preferred by Jas. W. O'CONNOR, a merchant of that city. He was admitted to bail in \$500.

YEARLY EXAMINATION AT WEST POINT.—The annual examination, by the Board of Visitors, is in progress at West Point. The classes are to be examined in course from day to day.

The Burgoo Party—Its Vicissitudes.
This political hobby is but a week old and yet it is beset by jockeys enough to break the back of a sea horse. There is not a State in the Union that has not from one to ten candidates for the Presidency in 1860, each of whom is willing to serve the country in the capacity of leader of "The People's party of the Union." In Ohio, CHAS. is already astride of this new party, headed towards the White House. The three contesting candidates in Kentucky will be GEORGE D. PRENTICE, GARRETT DAVIS and JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.—Of the three PRENTICE is the biggest and GARRETT DAVIS the littlest. It will be recollect that the least of these came very near being President of these United States in 1856. Only two little circumstances prevented it. One of these was the fact that outside of Bourbon county nobody knew GARRETT DAVIS. The other little obstacle to the elevation of the aspiring GARRETT was the fact that outside of Maryland nobody knew the Know Nothing party. So the people of the United States had the bad taste to give the great DAVIS the go-by and elect "a liar, a coward, and a slanderer" (wide GARRETT DAVIS speech in Paris, the Monday before the Presidential election) to the Presidency. In view of these facts we think that the Burgoo of Kentucky ought to place GARRETT DAVIS and his multiplication table upon the track for the Burgoo President in 1860.

In New York there will be a hard struggle between Seward, Greeley & Co. Fred Douglass will probably be in the field and on account of his color will be a strong competitor. Gen. Houston, of Texas, SUMNER of Massachusetts, H. WINTER DAVIS of Maryland, KENNETH RAYNOR of North Carolina, HALE of New Hampshire, Jim LANE of Kansas, and BRIGHAM Young of Utah, and many others too numerous to mention, will be candidates for the Presidency in 1860, upon the Burgoo platform. From present prospects, "the elements opposed to the Democracy" will have a lively time of it. Up my Burgos!

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—The July number of this popular periodical is received. Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS, we see, begins a thrilling Original Novel, entitled "King Philip's Daughter."—Hereafter, Mrs. S. will write exclusively for "Peterson's Magazine," her own having been merged into it, and her fine corps of contributors transferred to it also. A new volume begins with the July number. Now is the time to subscribe. Terms, \$2,000 per annum; or, Eight copies for \$10.00. Address CHAS. J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. A specimen may be seen at this office.

A STATESMAN.—The New York Journal of Commerce must have had Mr. Crittenden in its eye, in publishing the following points of what constitutes a statesman.—*Shelby News*.

We have heard of a man who shot at what he supposed was a bear, but which turned out to be a louse on his eye winker. We suppose if Mr. CRITTENDEN was in a man's eye, a man would naturally suppose Mr. CRITTENDEN to be a tolerably large "statesman."

AWFUL CAUSALTY!—We learn from that reliable paper the *Shelby News*, that "the anti-American Democracy is now completely shorn of its strength for the future." Sister MIDDLETON is the gay old Delilah who has shorn this modern Sampson. O Sister M! how can you bég such a gay deceiving damsel?

JJA business correspondent of the Louisville Democrat, writing from Glasgow, Ky., under date of the 5th inst., adds the following postscript:

We had the Hon Geo. R. McKEE with us on yesterday. He addressed a squad of his deluded followers in the Court-house. His speech was made up pretty much of abuse and misrepresentation of the Democratic party. Poor fellow, his only mission now seems to be to administer upon the tail-end of the late great American party; or perhaps he carries in his pocket the pious ritual of the supremacy of Lynch law.—*Lex. Statesman*.

The Republic's Leavenworth correspondent learns from a man who left Camp Scott on the 8th of May, that the troops would be out by the 16th. The other rations would last till the 1st of June.

No dispatches have been received in the camp from Cov. Cumming.

Nothing has been heard of Capt. Maury. He was expected to reach Camp Scott about the 1st of June.

Col. Hoffman's command was now bound at Laboute Creek, 80 miles beyond Laramee. The most advanced trains, Russell's, Major's, and Wadell's, met near South Platte.

The trains were getting along finely, until they reached big Blue, where heavy rains caused serious obstructions.

A Mormon named Williams, living near Leavenworth, received a letter dated Salt Lake City, May 8th, which represents everything quiet in the valley.

Governor Cumming was in the city on the 8th of May.

The people had abandoned all idea of fighting, and had gone to work on farms.

The Independence correspondent of the Republican, writing June 4th, says that the Salt Lake mail of April 15th arrived, bringing news that an express had reached Camp Scott, from Gov. Cumming, stating that he had been well received at Salt Lake; that Young was willing to transfer all authority, and enjoined his followers to recognize Cumming as their future Governor, and aid him in the discharge of his duties.

Democratic Meeting—The Affray Between Lane and Jenkins.

St. Louis, June 7.

The Democratic Convention to day nominated J. K. Barrett to represent this district in Congress. Judge Gamble declined the nomination of the American Convention for the State Senate. Another convention is called for the 14th.

A Leavenworth despatch of the 5th says that the details of the affray at Lawrence between Lane and Jenkins have been received. Both Lane and Jenkins were living on a claim which was in contest. The former had enclosed an acre of land on which was a well used by both parties in common. Lane recently fenced the well, fenced up the entrance to it, and forbade Jenkins access. Jenkins declared that he would have water at all hazards. Lane threatened to shoot him if he made a forcible entry on his premises.

On Thursday afternoon, Jenkins, accompanied by four friends, well armed, cut down Lane's fence and proceeded towards the well, when Lane warned them not to advance or he would shoot—disregarding the threat, Jenkins' party advanced, when Lane fired, killing Jenkins instantly. One of Jenkins' party shot Lane in the leg, inflicting a wound which confines him to his bed. Lane was arrested, and was to undergo an examination to-day. Much excitement existed. Jenkins was held in high estimation. His death is deeply deplored.

A man named William Well is in custody at Lawrence, charged with participating in the outrage at Lane and Jenkins.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, June 3.

We are likely to have a question with the British government as to our northwestern boundary line, which is about to be run and marked by the Joint Boundary Commission. Mr. Archibald Campbell is the American Commissioner, and will leave to-morrow to take passage for California.—He was employed there the last year upon the duty, and now returns to it.

The question which has arisen is as to the title of the important group of islands in or near the Straits of Fuca and between Vancouver's Islands and the main land and south of the parallel of 49.

By the treaty, the 49th parallel is our northern boundary, till it strikes Vancouver's Island, but then it strikes south, giving the whole of that island to England. The British government set up a claim to small islands as appurtenances to the larger ones, while, on our side, we claim everything south of 49 except Vancouver's Island. When the Oregon treaty was before the Senate for ratification, Mr. Benton made some statements as to the importance of these small islands as a key to the Straits and Gulf, and claimed them as belonging to the United States, under the treaty.

WIFE CARRIED OFF BY A MOB.—A riot occurred in Marseilles, La Salle county, Ill., on Tuesday, the 25th ult. A Miss Hogan married a Mr. FUNK against her father's will. The father bribed a number of loafers, with liquor, to enter FUNK's house and bring away the daughter. They did so, and did considerable damage to the furniture of the house. Several of the rioters were arrested and will be tried for the crime.

DANIEL DRISCOLL was mortally stabbed, in the Parish Prison, New Orleans, last week, by Henry REED, another inmate, without provocation. DRISCOLL was finally convicted of murder "without capital punishment."

NEW YORK, May 8, 1858.—The Boston Gazette announces Mr. PAUL PRETYMAN as the teacher of the art of wife-taming, at the low price of \$50 per annum. Here are some of his certificates:

This is to certify that Mr. PAUL PRETYMAN succeeded in subduing my wife. He took her when she was in a bad condition, and in one hour she was cooking a beef-steak with the pluck of an angel.

JAS. P. HORTER.

YEARLY EXAMINATION AT WEST POINT.—The annual examination, by the Board of Visitors, is in progress at West Point. The classes are to be examined in course from day to day.

MR. HARRIS, from the House Committee on elections, has made a report in the Maryland contested case, concluding with a resolution declaring the seat of Hon. J. MORRISON HARRIS vacant, on the ground that his election was affected by fraud and violence. Mr. J. WINTER DAVIS sits in the same category. The cause of free suffrage demands the expulsion of both from seats obtained for them by fraud, mob violence, and bloodshed.

THAT CARGO OF AFRICANS.—A Charlestoville, Va., paper claims to have received private intelligence confirming the truth of the statement made some time since, that a cargo of Africans was landed at Pearl river, Miss. The original story was regarded as a hoax.

The Next Presidency.

We find the following communication in the Richmond Enquirer of Friday last:

MESSRS. EDITORS: I recently observed in a number of the Nashville Union the advancement of an opinion that Henry A. Wise will be the candidate in 1860, of a grand coalition, to be formed out of the various odds and ends which stand opposed to the Democratic party. Having taken special pains to inform myself on the subject of Presidential movements, I take this mode of giving to the foregoing slanderous intimation without prompt and flat denial, and of predicting the nomination of the Hon. Thomas Swann, a distinguished Marylander, for the next Presidency, Davis and his multiplication table upon the track for the Burgoo President in 1860.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

The Jessamine Tragedy.

The following version of the frightful and tragic affair which recently occurred in Jessamine county, is given upon the authority of a gentleman from Nicholasville.

In the forenoon of Tuesday last Mr. Joshua Arnold seeing his wife, from whom he had been separated about a year, pass the residence of his step-mother in company with another lady, followed her to a field a half mile distant to which she repaired to gather strawberries. He then accosted her and demanded that she should withdraw a suit which she had instituted for alimony and divorce. The wife refused, when the husband avowed his purpose to kill "us both." The lady who was with Mrs. A. misunderstood the threat to be directed to her, fled in great haste and flight. The wife realizing that the great purpose of her husband was fixed, acceded to his demand and promised to live with him. He replied by telling her she was lying, and immediately fired at her, the ball grazed her temple. She instantly sprang to him and begged for mercy. He refused. She then appealed for time to pray for her murderer. The boy was granted, and a brief respite spent in prayer for her husband, her child and herself. Arnold then grasped her with one arm, inexorable to all her supplications for mercy, fired at her three times, each ball taking effect in the head. The face was frigiously disfigured by the wounds and the powder from the pistol. Not content with this, the inrinate fiend mutilated her person with a knife, and then piling brush up on it, left the scene.

Meantime the lady who had witnessed the first scene of the tragedy had reached the house of Mrs. Hunter, but was so much exhausted by flight and fatigue that she swooned, and it was some time before she was sufficiently recovered to make known the tragical affair. As soon as she did so, however, a messenger was dispatched to the Constable, and he proceeded to the house of Mr. Arnold's step-mother. The murderer was arrested while in the act of writing his will. He was taken to Nicholasville and lodged in jail, where he remains. The tragedy occurred in Jessamine county, six miles east of Nicholasville.

We understand that the citizens of Jessamine were with much difficulty restrained from inflicting summary punishment upon the prisoner, and only desisted upon steps being taken to secure a speedy trial, and meantime to post up extra guard around the jail to prevent any possibility of escape. No trial however, can be had for two weeks, and some apprehension is felt that the expectation of public sentiment will find a violent outburst before that time. We can imagine no more horrible and fiendish murder, but the conviction and legal execution of the prisoner is placed by the evidence beyond all doubt, and it is to be hoped the law will be permitted to take its course.

We did hear some relation of the prisoner ventured to suggest the plea of insanity, the mere mention of which so infuriated the people that he was forced to leave the town. A second trial of the king will certainly end in the supremacy of Lynch law.—*Lex. Statesman*.

A woman named Williams, living near Leavenworth, received a letter dated Salt Lake City, May 8th, which represents everything quiet in the valley.

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The Harris and Hughes Difficulty Settled.

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New Orleans Indicted.

That staunch, respectable and ably-conducted journal, the New Orleans *Courier*, on the 30th ult., before the indignant rising of the people against their rascally rulers, thus regularly indicated that city:

We would stand up to the last of our blood and our breath to defend our city against any unjust imputations. But the truth is open, palpable, plain as noon day, that scores of men steeped in crime parade our streets in broad day-light, laughing at law, and setting our tribunals at utter defiance. Men whose hands are red with the blood of murder allow us on street corners; flaunt the badges of office in our faces; threaten us by deed and word; boast of their former rascallities and strut proudly under the load of infamy they bear. The sight of honest men is offended every day with assas-sins who should have swung on the gallows long ago or been consigned to the cells of our Penitentiary.

Need we recapitulate the long, black list of crimes—crimes unpunished—that have been committed during the past three or four years? Need we open the grave to point to the victims of assassination? Need we bid the tears of the children of murdered citizens to start anew? Need we revive the memory of the days when brutal, bloody terror flourished over us? Shall we call the roll of the honorable men of high standing who have been assaulted while in the act of exercising the high and sacred right of suffrage?

Our readers would not thank us for drawing again in detail this damnable, bloody record of crime in New Orleans. We know it is fresh in their memory. We know that the fanatic yell of rascal mob still echo in their ears. We know that they have not forgotten the murders of '55, '56 and '57. We are aware that they know in person or by name the villains that have robbed, beaten, assaulted or murdered the citizens of New Orleans. They know by whom, when and for what the reign of Thug terror was established.—They know its origin, they know its cause, they know its abettors and its chief actors. But all efforts to punish such crimes have heretofore been thwarted. Assassination, cunning, fraud, partisanship, private pledges, or something else, has always interposed a shelter round about the avenging hand of the law.

How long must our fair city continue to groan under this load of unpunished guilt? Is a repetition of all these outrages to be invited by a refusal to punish well-known assassins? We have much faith in reaction. The air is often filled to the brim before it is dashed aside. There is a time when forbearance seems to be a virtue; when will that time come for the citizens of New Orleans? The skirts of the metropolis of the South and the Queen of the Mississippi Valley are red with the blood of her chidren; when will she vindicate her fair name by dealing just punishment to the guilty?

(From the St. Louis Democrat, Monday.)

Details of the Utah News.

LEAVENWORTH, Ciry, June 4.

I proceed to give you the authentic information from Camp Scott, which was brought to Fort Leavenworth by the last mail.

An officer of high rank in Col. Johnston's army writes to an officer at Fort Leavenworth, under date of the 7th of May, stating that the Mormon's would accede to no terms which the United States authorities could accept. The former had virtually proposed an ultimatum, and evinced every disposition to adhere to it under all circumstances and to the last extremity. The men who had accompanied the wagons which Gilbert met going South toward the White Mountains had returned or were returning. In the opinion of the officers who writes and whose position gives him every opportunity for obtaining a correct knowledge of the facts from which the opinion is derived, a collision was imminent.

Capt. Stewart, of Col. Hoffman's escort, writes from a point nearly one hundred miles beyond Fort Laramie, on the 14th of May. Hoffman's train had, in fourteen days (from the 1st to the 14th of May) advanced not more than 40 miles. They had encountered a severe and protracted snow storm, which swelled the streams and rendered the country almost impassable. Large numbers of the animals perished. They had no hopes of being able to join Col. Johnston before the 10th or 15th of June.

An officer about Col. Johnston's headquarters, who writes on the 6th of May, says that they were to have struck their tents on the 3rd, and march on Salt Lake. The same authority states that they had "small rains" to last them until about the 1st of June. The meat ration had almost disappeared, but a herd of two or three hundred fat oxen was expected in a day or two.

It would appear that this expectation was not fulfilled, for Gov. Powell, at a later date, writing to Captain McCown, commander of Fort Kearny, says that Johnston's men would be feeding on mule meat on the 20th of May. Powell had not reached the Camp when he wrote thus, but he had learned probably of the non-arrival of the oxen.

The verbal message (that Gov. Cumming had been driven out of Salt Lake City) sent through the medium of the carrier by Capt. McCown, to Col. Monroe and Gen. Harney, is, I think, entitled to credibility, for it accords with the several letters of the 6th and 7th of May from the Camp although none of them expressly verifies it.

COURT OF APPEALS.

MONDAY, June 7, 1858.

The Court of Appeals assembled, present, WHEAT, Chief Justice, SIMPSON and DUVALL, Judges.

ORDERS.

Commonwealth v Hoddleson, Fleming; Same v Van Tuyl, Carroll; Same v Turner, Carroll; Same v Blackmore, Carroll; Greenwade v Com'th, Trigg; Glascow v Same, Fleming; Spradling v Same, Lou. City Court; Perle v Same, Jefferson; Keith v Same, Pendleton; Jane (a slave) v Same, Henry; Rogers v Mitchell's ex'rs, Montgomery; Shumate et al v Ballard, Madison; Mulchay v Ballard et al, Madison; Williams v English, Madison; Webber et al v Webster et al, Madison; Green v Kurtz, Madison—were argued. Commonwealth v Calvert, Caldwell—was dismissed.

TUESDAY, June 8, 1858.

Judge STITES appeared to-day and took his seat.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Commonwealth v Sebee, Carroll; Same v Turn, Carroll; Same v Blackmore, Carroll; Same v Middleton, Harlan—appeals dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Sprading v Commonwealth, Lou. City Court; appeal dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Webber v Webster, Madison; affirmed.

Keith v Commonwealth, Pendleton; affirmed.

Rogers v Mitchell, Montgomery; reversed.

ORDERS.

Bondurant v Everett, Montgomery; Slaughter v Morgan, Franklin; Johnson's ex'rs v Chambers' ad'mr, Franklin; Eve al v Aertson et al, Franklin; Taylor v Taylor, Oldham; Sanders' ex'rs v Sanders, Franklin—were argued.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, 1858.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Commonwealth v Hoddleson, Fleming—dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Slaughter v Morgan, Franklin; reversed.

Johnson v Chambers, Franklin; reversed.

Williams v English, Madison; reversed.

Bondurant v Everett, Montgomery; reversed.

Jane (a slave) v Com'th, Henry; reversed.

Greenwade v Same, Trigg; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Kelly v Cooper, Henry; Lead v Glass, Scott; Turn v Thompson, Scott; Gano v Ottwell, Scott; Thompson v Thompson, Scott; Wilson v Wilson, Scott—were argued.

CHEWED UP BY A WHALE.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

My most interesting acquaintance at Sconset was a Nantucket "skipper" who had once been chewed up by a whale—his surviving to tell the story, of course, being simply because the dainty Leviathan, not liking the taste of him, had dropped the unwilling mouthful out again upon the clean table-cloth of the ocean. This was forty years ago; and it is a rare instance, you will allow of a morsel's proving pleasant company so long after being rejected by a reluctant stomach at sea:

I should ask pardon, however, for speaking thus familiarly of one of the best specimens of manhood that I have ever had the happiness to meet—a sea captain, now in his seventy-third year, as tall, straight, vigorous and cheerful, as at this advanced age, as when a mate of twenty-five—one of the most respectable citizens of New Bedford, at present; and enjoying a comfortable independence, from the capture of the whale that wouldn't leave him, and of other whales who similarly left him unswallowed. But I must give you the particulars of the half-mastication of Captain Gardner—who, by the way, in addition to his singular experience as a mouthful, has the peculiarity of being the son of the first white male child born on Nantucket.

Nextly arrived at the honors of captaincy, our Nantucket skipper was cruising along the coast of South America—just off Peru—when there was a cry from the mast-head, "a whale, ho!"

The direction was given, the sail trimm'd for the overtaking of the monster, and when within a mile, the boats were lowered, each with its crew of six.

Quietly afloat lay the amphibious Shylock of the sea, (the Leviathan, I take it, is of the tribe of *Lota*) and as the swift boat came within hailing distance, the inevitable iron, hurled by the strong arm, penetrated to his vitals. Not as usual, however, did the struck monster go out of sight; turning, and making straight for his enemies, he rolled over his huge bulk to get a fairer grip, and brought his jaws together upon the spot he prove—the forward half of that short structure, captain and all, disappearing like the best part of an apple tan in the munch of a hungry school boy. The remainder of the crew, the helmsman and four oarsmen, had jumped over board; and as the whale, with another roll, dived down to die out of sight, he threw up the unwilling captain—the life boat pulling instantly to the spot, and taking the crushed morsel and the five swimmers safely from the water.

It was the chewed up right hand of the captain, ashe sat by me at table, which had at first excited my curiosity—(stimulating the inquiries which drew from him, at last, this thrilling story)—the stump, looking like a twisted rope's end, but still retaining a strong enough to carry the chowder-spoon to his mouth. Four of the whale's teeth were driven into it, one entering his skull, a second breaking his collar-bone, a third breaking his arm, and the fourth crushing his hand—the remainder of his body being simply squashed into a jelly. The healing of the wound in the chest left a cavity like the inside of an egg-shell; and though the hair has grown over it, (hair still brown and thick with the stubborn vitality of an *U-kill-a-bele* Nantucketer,) it tells, after forty years, the story of the tooth that did it. I laid the ends of my three fingers very comfortably in the hollow.

Captain Gardner, providentially, though so nearly eaten up, retained full possession of his senses. His first mate was young, but a very smart lad, and possessed fortunately of Yankee aptitude—good at everything; and with the aid of the sufferer's directions he did the work of a surgeon. The captain ordered him first to make splits, and then to set his broken arm—the collar bone being left to heal itself, unless, as it remains to this day, without perceptibly affecting its erect shape or the action of his chest, and the other wounds being bandaged in the usual way. He was then laid on the cabin floor, and with a bed made of some of the leaves of an old log book, he was kept as cool as was any way possible—for it was the hottest of South Sea. Feeling however, that his life depended on the exercise of his strong will, he gave orders that he should be possibility allowed to sleep over five minutes at a time. And with this vigilant watch kept up for six days, the ship, navigated by his directions, as he lay on the cabin floor, entered the port of Peru.

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A boat sent immediately on shore, brought on the Emperor's physician, who, on looking at the prostrate man and examining his wounds, advised only that they should send or a confessor. Other prescription, the medical man thought, would be useless, as death was evidently close at hand.

But the captain was of different opinion. "A physician for the soul is very well at proper time and place," said he, "but at present I want one for the body—and I happen to know of one who will cure me!"

It so happened, in a previous touch at that same port, Captain Gardner had head of the sick mate of an American vessel who had been left behind by his shipmates, and to whom, as a charity to a suffering countryman, he then offered a passage home. The man's message of reply was, that he fortunately stood in no need of the kindness, as he was under the care of a Spanish doctor who lived at Pura, a village back in the mountains, and who had taken him to his house, and treated him like his own child. And for this kind old doctor, Captain Gardner now sent with all convenient haste—dispensing at once with any further attendance by the physician of the Emperor.

Early on the second morning, arrived the good will of the doctor. He constructed a new vehicle, as he lay (in the other physician's opinion) dying on the floor. A couple of long little spars were brought by his orders, and a hammock was rigged to swing suspended from the center. His friend had two mules and with the spars fastened to their sides, they were to walk like the bearers of a palanquin, one before, and the other behind him—a tandem hammock, in which he could ride, was sure, quite as comfortably as men could carry him.

And, of the two days' journey which he thus made over the mountains, Captain Gardner's description was one of glowing remembrance—By this elasticity of the spars which supported him, he was borne without jolting, and part of the time slept most refreshingly. But the path was a giddy one to a sailor's eye—along the edge of cliffs, where a single false step would have dashed him and his mules "into gorse spots," and now and then turning where his two spars formed a bridge from mule to mule, over a chasm—hundreds of feet of jagged rocks, nearly perpendicular, stretching away below, (he still thrillingly remembers,) as he looked occasionally over the side of his matted.

They arrived safely at the mountain home of the old Spaniard, however; and here all was comfort and kind care. They only differed on one point. The doctor thought the broken collarbone should still be set; but the captain resisted. He had felt the broken ends knit where they were, said, and Nature's mending would do for him. And he was right; for, after forty years, he opened his shirt bosom and showed me the ridge projection of the broken bone, strong and healthy, and doing as good service as a whole one that day at Sconset.

It took two weeks of kind nursing to put him on his legs again; and then, with a grateful farewell to the kind old doctor of Pura, Captain Gardner returned to his ship, taking command and once more pursuing the object of his voyage. And soon harpooning the requisite number of whales, (who for a lack of a newspaper had not the slightest idea, probably, that it was the very same man whom one of their number had chewed

up, boots and all, three months before!) he returned prosperously home.

For an instance of indomitable energy, this can hardly be outdone, I should think; and to see the erect, noble-looking and hearty old man of seventy-three, as I saw him an hour or two ago, walking home to his dinner, with a light step and a good appetite, in New Bedford, forty years after being eaten up, by a whale in the South Sea, is to get a fine idea of the stuff of a Nantucket!

Public Speaking.

RANKIN R. REVILL, the Democratic candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, will address the public at the following times and places:

Brookville, Bracken co., Saturday, June 12. Carlisle, Nicholas co., Monday, June 14. Winchester, Clarke co., Tuesday, June 15. Mt. Sterling, Montgomery co., Wed., June 16. Owingsville, Bath co., Thursday, June 17. Morehead, Rowan co., Friday, June 18. Flemingsburg, Fleming co., Saturday, June 19. Clarksville, Lewis co., Monday, June 21. Greenup, Greenup co., Tuesday, June 22. Ashland, Greenup co., Wednesday, June 23. Catlettsburg, Greenup co., Wednesday, June 23, at night.

Star Furnace, Greenup co., Thursday, June 24. Grayson, Carter co., Friday, June 25. John Riff's, Carter co., Saturday, June 26. Louisa, Lawrence co., Monday, June 28. Geo. Roberts', Lawrence co., Tuesday, June 29. Wal Brown's, Lawrence co., Wednesday, June 30. West Liberty, Morgan co., Thursday, July 1. Adamsville, Morgan co., Friday, July 2. Paintsville, Johnson co., Saturday, July 3. Prestonsburg, Floyd co., Monday, July 5. Pikeville, Pike co., Tuesday, July 6. Thos. May's, Pike co., Wednesday, July 7. Whitesburg, Letcher co., Thursday, July 8. Brashearsville, Letcher co., Friday, July 9. Hazard, Perry co., Monday, July 12. Mt. Pleasant, Harlan co., Tuesday, July 13. C. J. Callaway's, Harlan co., Wednesday, July 14. Barboursville, Knob co., Thursday, July 15. Williamsburg, Whitley co., Friday, July 16. Flat Rock, Pulaski co., Saturday, July 17. Somersett, Pulaski co., Monday, July 19. Barnett's store, Pulaski co., Tuesday, July 20. Mt. Vernon, Rockcastle co., Wednesday, July 21. London, Laurel co., Thursday, July 22. Manchester, Clay co., Friday, July 23. Crockettsville, Clay co., Saturday, July 24. Jackson, Breathitt co., Monday, July 26. Booneville, Owsley co., Tuesday, July 27. Stanton, Powell co., Wednesday, July 28. Irvine, Estill co., Thursday, July 29. Richmond, Madison co., Friday, July 30. Nicholasville, Jessamine co., Saturday, July 31. Hon. Geo. R. McKey, the American candidate, is invited to meet Mr. Revill at the above appointments.

Irish CATHOLICS.—We venture the prediction that there will not be found an Irish Catholic citizen of Kentucky, whether he has resided in the State two years *as such* or under his preparatory oath of naturalization, who will concur with the Louisville Journal in its support of the British pretensions to the right of visit and search of our vessels on the high seas. If every such naturalized citizen stands by America against the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, who, we ask, is the better American citizen—the Irishman, or the Massachusetts born editor, who stands here in Kentucky boasting of his military, defines a foreign government in its aggressions upon our maritime rights, justifies its insults to our flag, and applauds its invasion of our national domain by a forced entry upon the decks of our merchant vessels, while he denounces a Democratic administration because such intrigues are promptly resolved? Who is subject to the charge of foreign influence, he who denounces Great Britain's wanton violations of our rights upon the seas, or he who vindicates her aggressions and condemns their remissness.

The Pocket-Book.

Scene first.—A young gent is discovered surrounded by his friends, who are jesting with him regarding his attention to a certain young lady.

Young Gent—"Yes, I'll tell you how it is—You see I care nothing for the girl—it's the old man's pocket-book I'm after."

Second Scene.—A parlor-time, 11 P. M.—Young lady seated—young gent rises to depart—hesitates as if bashful, and then slowly remarks:

"Miss Matilda, excuse me, but you must be aware that my frequent visits, my attentions, can not have been without an object."

Young lady—"Ah, yes, so I have heard, and I shall be only too happy to grant you what you desire."

Chorus of Friends—"Ha! Ha!"

Second Scene.—A parlor-time, 11 P. M.—Young lady seated—young gent rises to depart—hesitates as if bashful, and then slowly remarks:

"Miss Matilda, excuse me, but you must be aware that my frequent visits, my attentions, can not have been without an object."

Young lady—"Ah, yes, so I have heard, and I shall be only too happy to grant you what you desire."

(Takes from the table a paper parcel and unfolds it, displays a large old-fashioned and morose pocket-book.)

"This, I have been informed, is that object.—Permit me to grant it, and congratulate you that you will in future have no further occasion to renew your visits and attentions."

Young gent—

STORY OF THE POCKET-BOOK.

Scene first.—A young gent is discovered surrounded by his friends, who are jesting with him regarding his attention to a certain young lady.

Young Gent—"Yes, I'll tell you how it is—You see I care nothing for the girl—it's the old man's pocket-book I'm after."

Second Scene.—A parlor-time, 11 P

**SHELBY
COLLEGE LOTTERIES,
OF KENTUCKY,
FOR JUNE, 1858.**

R. FRANCE & Co., Managers.

PURCHASERS OF TICKETS WILL BEAR in mind that the Shelby College Lotteries of Kentucky, are drawn by State authority and by State officers—and all schemes are examined and approved by them.

ALl aware of all Lotteries with extraordinary large Prizes for a small cost of Tickets—all such are swindles. The Managers of the Shelby College Lotteries presents a large and fair scheme as can be made for the price of tickets; and persons purchasing in them, if they draw a prize, will be paid. In the others, every dollar invested is so much thrown away.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

**SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY OF KY.
Extra Class 166.**

DECIDED BY DRAWING OF

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, CLASS K.

To be drawn in Baltimore City, June 19, 1858.

13 Drawn Ballots out of 78.

Making more Prizes than drawn—Every package of 20 tickets must contain 13 drawn numbers, so that there are 13 Prizes to 13 Blanks.

1 Grand Prize of \$40,000 1 Prize of 5,000

1 Prize of 3,000 10 Prizes of 1,500

1 Prize of 2,500 10 Prizes of 1,000

1 Prize of 2,000 254 Prizes of 800

1 Prize of 1,500 65 Prizes of 500

1 Prize of 1,000 65 Prizes of 400

1 Prize of 1,000 40 Prizes of 300

1 Prize of 500 27,020 Prizes of 20

1 Prize of 500

32,396 Prizes amounting to \$5,78177

Tickets \$10, Halves \$5, Quarters \$2.50, Eighth \$1.25

A Certificate of Package of 200 Wholes, cost \$14950

Do. 25 Halves .75

Do. 50 Quarters .375

Do. 25 Eighths .1875

81 Grand Prizes of \$40,000

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